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New species of fungi

CHARLES HORTON PECK

Amanita bivolvata

Pileus fleshy, convex or nearly plane, at first viscid, striate on the margin, white, brownish in the center, flesh white; lamellae close, unequal, free, white; stem equal, solid, flocculose, annulate, white, the annulus narrow, often disappearing with age, the volva large, thick, soft, spongy, lobed on the outer margin and having an elevated entire inner margin surrounding the stem; spores subglobose or broadly elliptic, $10-12\ \mu \times 8-10\ \mu$.

Pileus 7-10 cm. broad; stem 13-15 cm. long, 1.6-2.5 cm. thick.

Under oak trees. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

A large fine white species remarkable for its deep white volva of a soft spongy texture and with a double margin surrounding the base of the stem, the exterior margin of two or three lobes, the interior thin and entire.

Pileus carnosus, convexus subplanusve, primus viscidus, margine striatus, albus, in centro brunnescens, carne alba; lamellae confertae, inaequales, liberae, albae; stipes aequalis, solidus, flocculosus, annulatus, albus, annulo angusto in maturitate saepe evanescente, volva magna, crassa, mollis, spongiosa, margine exteriore lobata, interiore integra; sporae subglobosae vel ellipsoideae, $10-12\ \mu \times 8-10\ \mu$.

Pileus 7-10 cm. latus; stipes 13-15 cm. longus, 1.6-2.5 cm. crassus.

Amanita calyptratoides

Pileus fleshy, convex, then nearly plane, striate on the margin, covered in the center by a large irregular adhering fragment of the white universal veil or by small fragments formed by the breaking up of the veil, grayish brown or lead-colored or sometimes ochraceous or cream-colored, flesh white, taste mild; lamellae moderately close, unequal, sinuate, adnexed, white; stem nearly equal, hollow, striate at the top, white, the slight evanescent annulus soon disappearing or becoming inconspicuous; spores

often uninucleate, broadly elliptic, $10-12\ \mu \times 6-8\ \mu$, usually with an oblique apiculus at one end.

Pileus 4-8 cm. broad; stem 8-12 cm. long, 8-16 mm. thick.

Under oak trees. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

This species is allied to *Amanita calyptrata* Peck, from which it is distinguished by its smaller size, darker color with no greenish tints, and by its slight evanescent annulus. Its habitat also is under or near oak trees, while that species occurs under or near fir trees.

Pileus carneus, convexus, demum subplanus, margine striatus, in centro veli universalis candidi fragmento magno aut fragmentis parvis adhaerentibus tectus, ochraceus, cremeus, griseo-brunneus vel plumbeus, carne alba, sapore miti; lamellae subconfertae, inaequales, sinuatae, adnexae, albae; stipes subaequalis, cavus, albus, ad apicem striatus, annulo levi mox evanescente vel inconspicuo; sporae saepe uninucleatae, late ellipsoideae, $10-12\ \mu \times 6-8\ \mu$, vulgo basi apiculatae.

Pileus 4-8 cm. latus; stipes 8-12 cm. longus, 8-16 cm. crassus.

Amanita ocreata

Pileus fleshy, convex or nearly plane, glabrous, even on the margin, white, flesh white; lamellae close, unequal, broadly sinuate, white; stem equal, solid, glabrous or slightly fibrillose below the annulus, minutely floccose above, white, the annulus thin, membranaceous, the volva white, soft, deep with an entire free margin; spores subglobose or elliptic, $10-12\ \mu \times 8-10\ \mu$.

Pileus 4-6 cm. broad; stem 8-10 cm. long, 1-2 cm. thick.

Under oak trees. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

Pileus carnosus, convexus vel subplanus, glaber, margine levis, candidus, carne alba; lamellae confertae, inaequales, late sinuatae, albae; stipes aequalis, solidus, glaber vel leviter fibrillosus infra anulum, supra minute floccosus, candidus, annulo tenui, membranaceo; volva mollis, candida, margine integro, libero; sporae subglobosae vel ellipsoideae, $10-12\ \mu \times 8-10\ \mu$.

Pileus 4-6 cm. latus; stipes 8-10 cm. longus, 1-2 cm. crassus.

Armillaria subannulata

Pileus thick, fleshy, convex or broadly convex, subviscid, fibrillose, alutaceous, darker in the center where it is adorned with reddish brown fibrils, margin even, flesh white, odor and taste farinaceous; lamellae close, adnexed, white, sometimes becoming

brown on the edges; stem equal, solid, subradicating, reddish brown, white at the top, veil thick, soft, white, evanescent; spores elliptic, $10-12\ \mu \times 8-9\ \mu$.

Pileus 10-11 cm. broad; stem 9-15 cm. long, 2-3 cm. thick.

Common. Among fallen leaves under oak trees. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

A large species well marked by its fibrillose pileus, stout stem, evanescent annulus, and farinaceous taste and odor.

Pileus carnosus, convexus vel late convexus, subviscidus, fibrillosus, alutaceus, in centro obscurior ubi fibrillis rufobrunneis ornatus, margine levi, carne alba, odore saporeque farinaceis; lamellae confertae, adnexae, albae, aliquando acie brunnescentes; stipes aequalis, solidus, subradicans, rufobrunneus, ad apicem albus, velo crasso, molli, albo, evanescente; sporae ellipsoideae, $10-12\ \mu \times 8-9\ \mu$.

Pileus 10-11 cm. latus; stipes 9-15 cm. longus, 2-3 cm. crassus.

Clitocybe microspora

Pileus thin, broadly convex or slightly depressed in the center, dry, often eccentric, glabrous or finely and obscurely fibrillose when old, on the margin sometimes irregular or lobed, white or cream-colored, flesh white, odor and taste farinaceous; lamellae thin, close, narrow, unequal, decurrent, white; stem equal, subcartilaginous, hollow, colored like the pileus; spores minute, globose or broadly elliptic, $3-4\ \mu$ long.

Pileus 2.5-6 cm. broad; stem 2.5-3 cm. long, 6-8 mm. thick.

Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

Related to *Clitocybe eccentrica* Peck, from which it is separated by its larger size, pileus never umbilicate, lamellae less crowded, stem hollow, and spores smaller.

Pileus tenuis, late convexus seu centro leviter depressus, siccus, saepe eccentricus, glaber vel in maturitate obscure fibrillosus, in margine aliquando irregularis lobatusve, albus vel cremeus, carne alba, sapore et odore farinaceis; lamellae tenues, confertae, angustae, inaequales, decurrentes, albae; stipes aequalis, subcartilagineus, cavus, albus; sporae globosae vel late ellipsoideae, $3-4\ \mu$ longae.

Clitocybe sphaerospora

Pileus fleshy, nearly plane, centrally depressed when old, glabrous, opaque, brick-red, darker in the center, flesh tough, white, no distinct taste or odor; lamellae subdistant, narrowed toward each end, decurrent, white, interspaces somewhat venose;

stem equal, slightly radicating, solid, white ; spores globose, 10–12 μ broad.

Pileus 5.5–7 cm. broad ; stem 5–6.5 cm. long, 1.5–2 cm. thick.

Under oaks. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

A species belonging to section *Disciformes*, tribe 2, and well marked by its reddish pileus, solid stem, and large globose spores.

Pileus carneus, subplanus, in maturitate centro depressus, glaber, lateritius, centro obscurior, carne lenta, alba ; lamellae subdistantes, utrinque angustatae, decurrentes, albae, interstitiis subvenosis ; stipes aequalis, subradicans, solidus, albus ; sporae globosae, 10–12 μ latae.

Pileus 5.5–7 cm. latus ; stipes 5–6.5 cm. longus, 1.5 cm. crassus.

Leptonia flavobrunnea

Pileus thin, fragile, convex, umbilicate or centrally depressed, decurved on the margin, sometimes becoming nearly plane, minutely tomentose in the center, subhygrophanous, dark brown or reddish brown when young and moist, yellowish brown when dry, taste slightly farinaceous ; lamellae adnate or subdecurrent, somewhat close, pale lemon-yellow becoming reddish ochre or pinkish, sometimes transversely venose ; stem slender, fragile, flexuous, terete or compressed, stuffed or hollow, glabrous, fibrous, pallid or lemon-yellow, becoming brownish yellow, often curved and white at the base ; spores subglobose, angular, uninucleate, obliquely apiculate at one end, 8 μ .

Pileus 10–25 mm. broad ; stem 5–7.5 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

Gregarious. In swamps under deciduous trees. Stow, Massachusetts. August. S. Davis & G. E. Morris.

Pileus convexus, tenuis, fragilis, umbilicatus vel centro depressus, margine decurvus, quondam subplanus, centro minute tomentosus, subhygrophanus, rufo-brunneus juveno et humido, flavo-brunneus sicco, sapore leviter farinaceo ; lamellae adnatae seu subdecurrentes, subconfertae, citrinae, demum roseolae, aliquando transverse venosae ; stipes gracilis, fragilis, flexuosus, teres compressusve, farctus cavusve, glaber, fibrosus, pallidus citrinusve, deinde brunneo-luteus, saepe basi curvus et albus ; sporae subglobosae, angulares, uninucleatae, oblique apiculatae, 8 μ .

Inocybe Bakeri

Pileus fleshy, broadly convex, becoming nearly plane, dry, densely fibrillose, yellowish or tan-colored, flesh white ; lamellae

close, adnexed, subventricose, pale brown, ferruginous brown when mature; stem nearly equal, solid, slender, glabrous, mealy at the top, becoming striate, more or less radicaing, white; spores ferruginous-brown, $12-14\ \mu \times 6-7\ \mu$; cystidia $40-50\ \mu$ long.

Pileus 2.5-5.5 cm. broad; stem 5-8 cm. long, 5-6 mm. thick.

Under oak trees. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

Related to *I. sambucina* Fr. but separated by its smaller size, larger, and more slender stem, and the absence of any strong odor. Belongs to the tribe *Velutini*.

Pileus carneus, late convexus, demum subplanus, siccus, dense fibrillosus, cremoreus vel subalutaceus, carne alba; lamellae confertae, adnexae, subventricosae, pallido-brunneae, deinde ferrugineo-brunneae; stipes subaequalis, solidus, gracilis, glaber, ad apicem albo-farinosus, demum striatus, subradicans, albus; sporae ferrugineo-brunneae, $12-14\ \mu \times 6-7\ \mu$; cystidia $40-50\ \mu$ longa.

Pileus 2.5-5.5 cm. latus; stipes 5-8 cm. longus, 5-6 mm. crassus.

Inocybe bulbosa

Pileus fleshy, nearly plane, subumbonate, dry, radiately fibrillose, slightly rimose, tan-colored or ochraceous; lamellae thin, close, broadly sinuate, pale buff, becoming brownish ochraceous; stem straight, glabrous, solid, bulbous at the base, cream-colored; spores oblong, even, $10-18\ \mu \times 6-7\ \mu$; cystidia subcylindric, $60-80\ \mu \times 15-20\ \mu$.

Pileus 3-4.5 cm. broad; stem 5-7 cm. long, 7-9 mm. thick, the bulb 15-17 mm. in diameter.

Under oak trees. Solitary. Claremont, California. February. C. F. Baker.

This species belongs to the section *Rimosae* and is related to *I. rimosa* (Bull.) Fr., but it is a larger species with a more expanded and less distinctly rimose pileus, more strongly bulbous stem, and larger cystidia.

Pileus carneus, subplanus, subumbonatus, siccus, fibrillosus, leviter rimosus, alutaceus ochraceusve; lamellae tenues, confertae, late sinuatae, luteolae, demum brunneo-ochraceae; stipes rectus, solidus, glaber, basi bulbosus, pallidus; sporae leves, oblongae, $10-18\ \mu \times 6-7\ \mu$; cystidia subcylindracea, $60-80\ \mu \times 15-20\ \mu$.

Pileus 3-4.5 cm. latus; stipes 5-7 cm. longus, 7-9 mm. crassus, bulb 15-17 mm. latus.

Flammula praecox

Pileus fleshy, convex, becoming nearly plane, glabrous, moist or hygrophanous, brown or reddish brown, paler when old and dry, sometimes with a dull greenish tint, margin at first involute, flesh pallid; lamellae rather close, adnate or sometimes slightly rounded behind, pale ochraceous becoming brownish ochraceous, whitish and minutely crenulate or eroded on the edge; stem equal or slightly tapering upward, becoming hollow with age, silky-fibrillose, slightly floccose or furfuraceous at the top when young by the pure white slight and evanescent veil, pallid, with a soft white tomentum at the base; spores subochraceous, ellipsoid, $7-8\ \mu \times 4-5\ \mu$.

Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stem 2-4 cm. long, 4-6 mm. thick.

Gregarious or cespitose. On decaying wood, bark, or branches of deciduous trees, commonly basswood, *Tilia americana* L., or even on dead herbaceous stems. Rockville, Indiana. February and March. G. T. Howell.

Remarkable for its early appearance. It apparently belongs to the tribe *Sapinei* but the color of the young lamellae is uncertain.

Pileus carneus, convexus, demum subplanus, glaber, hygrophanus, brunneus, deinde pallido-brunneus vel rufo-brunneus, aliquando viride tinctus, primo margine involuto, carne pallida; lamellae subconfertae adnatae, aliquando adnexae, pallido-ochraceae, demum brunneo-ochraceae, acie albidae, crenulatae vel erosae; stipes aequalis vel sursum leviter attenuatus, demum fistulosus, sericeo-fibrillosus, in juventate ad apicem leviter floccosus vel furfuraceus velo candido evanescente, pallidus, basi tomento molli candido; sporae subochraceae, ellipsoidae, $7-8\ \mu \times 4-5\ \mu$.

Pileus 2-3 cm. latus; stipes 2-4 cm. longus, 4-6 mm. crassus.

Naucoria vinicolor

Pileus broadly convex or centrally depressed, glabrous, dry, wine-colored, flesh reddish; lamellae subdistant, broad, adnexed, wine-colored; stem equal, hollow, fibrillose, subbulbous, colored like the pileus; spores elliptic, obtuse at each end, smooth, $8-9\ \mu \times 5-6\ \mu$.

Pileus 2-3 cm. broad; stem 3-5 cm. long, 3-4 mm. thick.

Growing from decaying wood or other vegetable matter in open ground. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

A peculiar species but well marked by its vinous red color. The base of the stem is often covered by a white tomentum. It belongs to the section *Gymnotae*.

Pileus late convexus vel in centro depressus, glaber, siccus, vinicolor, carne rufescente; lamellae subdistantes, latae, adnexae, vinicolores; stipes aequalis, fistulosus, fibrillosus, subbulbosus, concolor; sporae ellipsoideae, utrinque obtusatae, leves, $8-9\ \mu \times 5-6\ \mu$.

Pileus 2-3 cm. latus; stipes 3-5 cm. longus, 3-4 mm. crassus.

Agaricus bivelatus

Pileus fleshy, thin, broadly convex, radiately fibrillose and floccose, cream-colored slightly tinged with pink, smoky brown in the center; lamellae thin, close, free, pink then seal-brown; stem equal or slightly bulbous, glabrous, shining, white-floccose at the top, stuffed or hollow, cream-colored, with a narrow double annulus which at length disappears; spores subglobose, $5-6\ \mu \times 4-5\ \mu$.

Pileus 4-5 cm. broad; stem 3.5-6 cm. long, 8-11 mm. thick.

Under oaks. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

A distinct species well marked by its double veil, the outer or lower layer being thin and separable from the upper thicker layer.

Pileus carneus, tenuis, late convexus, radiatim fibrillosus, floccosus, cremeus incarnato leviter tinctus, in centro fumoso-brunneus; lamellae tenues, confertae, liberae, incarnatae demum atro-brunneae; stipes aequalis vel leviter bulbosus, glaber, nitidus, farctus vel fistulosus, cremeus, ad apicem floccis albis, annulo duplici angusto, demum evanescente; sporae subglobosae, $5-6\ \mu \times 4-5\ \mu$.

Pileus 4-5 cm. latus; stipes 3.5-6 cm. longus, 8-11 mm. crassus.

Agaricus subnitens

Pileus fleshy, broadly convex or slightly depressed in the center, densely fibrillose, shining on the margin, cream- or tan-colored, flesh white; lamellae thin, close, free, pink becoming dark brown; stem equal or slightly thickened below, stuffed or hollow, white and fibrillose above, cream-colored and shining below with a finally deciduous brown but white-margined annulus; spores elliptic, purplish brown, $6-8\ \mu \times 4-5\ \mu$.

Pileus 4.5-9.5 cm. broad; stem 8.5-13 cm. long, 1-1.5 cm. thick.

Under oaks. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

Remarkable for its large annulus, which eventually disappears.

Pileus carneus, late convexus vel in centro leviter depressus, dense fibrillosus, margine nitidus, cremeus alutaceusve; lamellae tenues, confertae, liberae, incarnatae demum atro-brunneae; stipes

aequalis vel leviter infra incrassatus, farctus fistulosusve, supra albus et fibrillosus, infra cremeus et nitidus, annulo crasso, brunneo, margine albo, demum deciduo; sporae ellipsoideae, purpureo-brunneae, $6-8 \times 4-5 \mu$.

Pileus 4.5-9.5 cm. latus; stipes 8.5-13 cm. longus, 1-1.5 mm. crassus.

Hypholoma campanulatum

Pileus thin, campanulate, dry, somewhat shining, glabrous, sometimes slightly appendiculate with fragments of the white veil, ochraceous; lamellae thin, close, nearly free, pale brown becoming dark brown, whitish on the edge; stem long, equal, glabrous, hollow, white or cream-colored with a soft white tomentum at the base; spores blackish brown, elliptic oblong, $8-10 \mu \times 4-5 \mu$.

Pileus 3-4 cm. broad; stem 8-13 cm. long, 4-7 mm. thick.

Open ground among shrubs, grass, and weeds. Claremont, California. January. C. F. Baker.

Pileus tenuis, campanulatus, siccus, subnitidus, glaber, aliquando albi veli fragmentis leviter appendiculatus, ochraceus; lamellae tenues, confertae, subliberae, pallido-brunneae, demum atro-brunneae, in acie albidae; stipes longus, aequalis, glaber, fistulosus, albus cremeusve, basi tomento molli albo; sporae oblongae ellipsoideae, atro-brunneae, $8-10 \mu \times 4-5 \mu$.

Pileus 3-4 cm. latus; stipes 8-13 cm. longus, 4-7 mm. crassus.

Phyllosticta innumerabilis

Spots large, suborbicular, sometimes occupying more than half the leaf, brown, yellowish on the circumference; perithecia hypophyllous, minute, $80-100 \mu$ broad, densely gregarious, very numerous, membranous, orbicular, amber-colored; spores oblong or cylindric, hyaline, $6-8 \mu \times 1.5-2 \mu$, sporophores $10-20 \mu \times 1-1.2 \mu$.

On living leaves of *Amelanchier*. Fort Niobrara, Nebraska. September. Rev. J. M. Bates.

Maculae magnae, suborbitales, aliquando folii partem magnam occupantes, brunneae, in margine flavidae; perithecia hypophylla, minuta, $80-100 \mu$ lata, dense gregaria, numerosissima, membranacea, orbicularia, mellea; sporae oblongae vel cylindraceae, hyalinae, $6-8 \mu \times 1.5-2 \mu$, sporophoribus $10-20 \mu \times 1-1.2 \mu$ suffultae.

Phoma platysperma

Perithecia minute, about 0.5 mm. broad, numerous, covered by the epidermis, erumpent, black; spores subglobose or broadly ellipsoid, $10-12 \mu \times 8-10 \mu$.

On bark of black willow, *Salix nigra* Marsh. River Forest, Chicago, Illinois. March. E. T. & S. A. Harper.

Perithecia minuta, 0.5 mm. lata, numerosa, epidermide tecta, erumpentia, nigra; sporae subglobosae aut late ellipsoideae, 10–12 μ \times 8–10 μ .

Sphaeropsis simillima

Perithecia minute, 0.25–0.33 mm. broad, densely gregarious, rarely 2–4 united in a tuft, erumpent, black; spores elliptic or oblong, obtuse, 20–25 μ \times 10–12 μ .

On bark of silver maple, *Acer saccharinum* L. River Forest, Illinois. April. E. T. & S. A. Harper.

The perithecia, being occasionally slightly tufted, show an intimate relationship with the genus *Haplosporella*, but as the simple perithecia are much more numerous than the tufted, the species is here placed in the genus *Sphaeropsis*. The specific name is suggested by the great similarity between this species and *Sphaeropsis fertilis* Peck.

Perithecia minuta, 0.25–0.33 mm. lata, dense gregaria, rare caespitosa, erumpentia, atra; sporae ellipsoideae vel oblongae, obtusae, 20–25 μ \times 10–12 μ .

Dothiorella Celastris

Perithecia caespitose, 2–20 in a cluster, commonly crowded, erumpent, black, whitish within, unequal, subcoriaceous, subastomous; tufts 0.5–1 mm. broad; spores broadly elliptic or subglobose, hyaline or subhyaline, 5–8 μ \times 4–5 μ .

On dead stems of bitter-sweet, *Celastrus scandens* L. Riverside, Illinois. March. E. T. & S. A. Harper.

In some specimens there appears to be a slight stroma or a few hyphae on which the perithecia are seated. The perithecia are unequal in size and shape.

Perithecia caespitosa, vulgo conferta, erumpentia, inaequalia, subcoriacea, subastomata, atra, intus albida; caespites 0.5–1 mm. lati; sporae late ellipsoideae vel subglobosae, hyalinae subhyalinaeve, 5–8 μ \times 4–5 μ .

Diplodina fusispora

Perithecia 0.5–1 mm. broad, densely gregarious, sometimes slightly caespitose, irregular or subglobose, erumpent, black; spores short-fusiform, acute at each end, hyaline, at first simple, then uni-septate, 16–20 μ \times 4–5 μ .

On branches of silver maple, *Acer saccharinum* L. River Forest, Illinois. April. E. T. & S. A. Harper.

Perithecia 0.5–1 mm. lata, dense gregaria, aliquando leviter caespitosa, irregularia vel subglobosa, erumpentia, atra; sporae breves fusiformes, utrinque acutae, hyalinae, primo simplices, deinde uniseptatae, $16\text{--}20\ \mu \times 4\text{--}5\ \mu$.

Myxosporium acerinum

Pustules minute, covered by the epidermis, scattered, grayish; spores oozing out and forming minute whitish dots or masses of unequal size, very large, oblong, often narrowed toward one end, granular within, hyaline, $24\text{--}40\ \mu \times 8\text{--}12\ \mu$.

On bark of silver maple, *Acer saccharinum* L. River Forest, Illinois. April. E. T. & S. A. Harper.

Acervuli minuti, in cortice nidulantes, sparsi, grisei; sporae exudantes et massas minutas inaequales albidas formantes, maximae, oblongae, saepe infra attenuatae, intus granulares, hyalinae, $24\text{--}40\ \mu \times 8\text{--}12\ \mu$.

Stagonospora linearis

Perithecia pulvinate or hemispheric, 1–1.5 mm. broad, even or rugulose, erumpent, firm, black, whitish within, often yellowish at the base, seriatly arranged; spores straight or slightly curved, subcylindric, subclavate or subfusoid, obtuse at each end, triseptate, hyaline, $40\text{--}60\ \mu \times 5\text{--}6\ \mu$, supported on slender branching sporophores.

On dead branches of hickory. River Forest, Illinois. January. E. T. & S. A. Harper.

Apparently well marked by the long spores and branched sporophores. The perithecia in the specimens seen are astomous.

Perithecia pulvinata hemisphaericave, 1–1.5 mm. lata, leviter rugulosave, erumpentia, firma, atra, intus albida, basi flavescentia, seriatim disposita; sporae rectae vel leviter curvae, utrinque obtusae, triseptatae, subcylindratae, subclavatae, vel subfusiformes, hyalinae, $40\text{--}60\ \mu \times 5\text{--}6\ \mu$, sporophoribus gracilibus ramosis suffultae.

Bovistella floridensis

Peridium subglobose, 6–20 mm. broad, flaccid, cortex minutely granular or subpulverulent, brown, soon drying and often forming squamules about the apex, then disappearing and revealing the glabrous whitish inner peridium which opens by a definite circular mouth; sterile base present but compact and scanty; capillitium

of long, slender, branching and intertwined subhyaline threads about equal to the spores in diameter, grayish when freed from the spores and viewed with the naked eye, glebe brown when mature ; spores globose, rough, $4-5\ \mu$, pedicel $10-20\ \mu$.

On the college campus, DeFuniak Springs, Florida. G. Clyde Fisher.

Peridium subglobosum, 6-20 mm. latum, flaccidum, cortice minute granulari pulverulentove, brunneo, in siccitate squamulas minutas circum apicem formante, demum evanescente ; *peridium* interius glabrum, albidum, ore rotundo dehiscens, basi sterili parvo ; *capillitium* filamentis longis, gracilibus, ramosis, intricatis, subhyalinis compositum ; *spora*e globosae, asperulae, pedicellatae, $4-5\ \mu$ latae ; *pedicellae* $10-20\ \mu$ longae.

GEOLOGICAL HALL,

ALBANY, NEW YORK